

Proposals of the United States of America

DECISIONS

RESOLUTIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

**USA/16/1
SUP**

DECISION 8 (Marrakesh, 2002)

**ITU input to the declaration of principles
and plan of action of the
World Summit on the Information Society
and the information document on
ITU activities related to the Summit**

Reasons: Action under this Decision is complete.

**USA/16/2
SUP**

RESOLUTION 73 (Minneapolis, 1998)

World summit on the information society

Reasons: See Resolution [USA-NEW WSIS] at USA/16/15.

**USA/16/3
SUP**

RESOLUTION 88 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002)

Processing charges for satellite network filings and administrative procedures

Reasons: Action is complete.

**USA/16/4
MOD**

RESOLUTION 101 (

~~Minneapolis~~Antalya, 19982006)

Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Minneapolis, 1998~~Antalya, 2006),

considering

a) that advances in the global information infrastructure, including the development of Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and especially the Internet, ~~are~~continue to be an issue of crucial importance to the future, as an important engine for growth in the world economy in the twenty-first century;

b) that the ~~increased use of the Internet is replacing existing services and introducing new ones based on its highly advanced technology: the utilization of e-mail has become commonplace, voice over Internet is being developed rapidly~~World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) recognized that the Internet is a highly robust, dynamic and geographically diverse medium where innovation and value are created at the edges of the network;

c) that IP-based networks will continue to introduce dramatic changes in the way we acquire, produce, circulate and consume information;

d) that active discussions are being held in international and regional organizations on electronic commerce over IP-based networks,

considering further

a) that ~~a study has started in~~ the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) ~~on~~ has made significant progress on the promotion of infrastructure and the use of the Internet in developing countries through its 2002 Istanbul Action Plan and through human capacity building efforts such as its Internet Training Center Initiative;

b) the 2006 WTDC Doha Action Plan further expands these efforts;

~~b)c)~~ that studies ~~have already started in the~~ are occurring in the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on IP-based network issues, including service inter-operability with other telecommunication networks, numbering, signaling requirements and protocol aspects, security and infrastructure component costs, and issues associated with the evolution of next generation networks (NGN);

~~e)d)~~ that a general cooperation agreement between ITU-T and the Internet Society (ISOC) and its Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) ~~has recently been established~~ exists,

recognizing

a) that IP-based networks have evolved to a widely accessible medium used for global commerce and communication, and there is therefore a need to identify the global activities related to IP-based networks with respect to, for example:

i) infrastructure, interoperability and standardization;

ii) Internet naming and addressing;

iii) dissemination of information about IP-based networks and the implications of their development for ITU Member States, particularly the least developed countries;

b) that significant work on IP-related issues is being conducted within ITU and many other international bodies;

c) that it is in the public interest that IP-based networks and other telecommunication networks should be able to interoperate so as to provide the quality of service required by users,

encourages

- a) ITU-T to continue its collaborative activities on IP-based networks with ISOC/IETF and other relevant organizations;
- b) all Sectors to consider their future work programs on IP-based networks,

resolves

- 1 that ITU shall fully embrace the opportunities for telecommunication development that arise from the growth of IP-based services;
- 2 that ITU shall clearly identify, for its Member States and Sector Members and for the general public, the range of Internet-related issues that fall within the responsibilities incumbent on the Union under its Constitution;
- 3 that ITU shall collaborate with other relevant organizations to ensure that growth in IP networking delivers maximum benefits to the global community, and participate as appropriate in any directly related international initiative,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to prepare a n annual report to the Council, ~~as soon as possible~~, with the appropriate input from Member States, Sector Members, the three Sectors and the General Secretariat, that provides a comprehensive summary both of the activities that ITU is already undertaking in regard to IP-based networks, including the development of NGNs, and of the roles and activities of other relevant international organizations, describing their involvement in IP-based network issues; the report shall indicate the degree of cooperation between ITU and these organizations, drawing the required information wherever possible from existing sources, and shall be distributed widely among the Member States and Sector Members, the advisory bodies of the three Sectors and other groups involved;
- 2 based on this report, to consult with other international bodies on any need for ITU to start additional collaborative activities related to IP-based networks,

invites the Council

to consider the above-mentioned report and, if appropriate, recommend further steps,

invites the Member States and Sector Members

- 1 to participate in and follow the progress of the current work of the Sectors of the Union;
- 2 to increase awareness at national level among all interested non-governmental parties and to encourage their participation in relevant ITU activities.

Reasons: To reflect changes since Minneapolis and to add NGN in annual reports to Council.

**USA/16/5
SUP**

RESOLUTION 106 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Review of the ITU structure

Reasons: The existing structure is functional. Time has proven that it meets Members' needs while at the same time being adaptive to an ever changing telecommunications environment.

**USA/16/6
SUP**

RESOLUTION 108 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Improvement of the functioning of the Coordination Committee, including the

tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General and the role of the other elected officials

Reasons: See Resolution [USA-COCO AND DEPSECGEN] at USA/16/14.

**USA/16/7
SUP**

RESOLUTION 113 (Marrakesh, 2002)

World Summit on the Information Society

Reasons: See Resolution [USA-NEW WSIS] at USA/16/15.

**USA/16/8
NOC**

RESOLUTION 118 (Marrakesh, 2002)

Use of spectrum at frequencies above 3 000 GHz

Reasons: The amendments provided by Marrakesh adequately treat the issue for the foreseeable future.

**USA/16/9
SUP**

RESOLUTION **120** (Marrakesh, 2002)

**Radiocommunication Assembly (RA-03) and
World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03)**

Reasons: Action under this Resolution is complete.

**USA/16/10
MOD**

RESOLUTION **123** (

~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Antalya, 2006)

Bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (
~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Antalya, 2006),

considering

a) that “the Union shall in particular facilitate the worldwide standardization of telecommunications, with a satisfactory quality of service” (Article 1 of the ITU Constitution);

b) that, in connection with the functions and structure of the Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), in Article 17, the Constitution indicates that those functions shall be “..., bearing in mind the particular concerns of the developing countries, to fulfill the purposes of the Union...”;

c) that the ITU can assist in bridging the national and international digital divides in ICTs, by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of networks and services;

e)d) that, under the Strategic Plan for the Union ~~1999-2003~~2008-2011, the ITU-T is to provide support and assistance to the membership, mainly to developing countries, in relation to standardization matters, information and communication network infrastructure and applications, and in particular with respect to:

i)
bridging the digital divide, and

ii)
providing training and producing relevant training materials for capacity building~~ITU-T is to work “... with special attention to telecommunication development in developing countries, and cooperating with the other Sectors in the organization of information meetings, seminars and workshops, and in the development of case studies, guidelines and handbooks”,~~

considering further

a)
that the ~~outcome~~ Doha Action Plan of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (~~Istanbul, 2002~~Doha, 2006), aims to enable developing countries to promote the equitable and sustainable development of information and communication networks and services~~especially the Strategic Plan of the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) for the period 2004-2007 and Resolution 37 (Istanbul, 2002) of that conference on bridging the digital divide;~~

b) that Resolution 37 of the WTDC (Doha, 2006) recognizes that there is a need to create digital opportunities in developing countries;

c) that Resolution 47 of the WTDC (Doha, 2006) recognizes the challenges faced by developing countries in understanding and applying ITU Recommendations and related international standards;

~~b~~)d) that Resolution 44 of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-04), Florianópolis, sets out an Action Plan to bridging the standardization gap between

~~developing and developed Countries Recommendation R7 of the Working Group on ITU Reform to the effect that the Council should instruct the Secretary-General and the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau to define and implement a corresponding promotion strategy and to allocate appropriate resources in the budget in order to improve awareness of ITU-T products and services,~~

noting

the following goals of the Strategic Plan for the Union
~~2004-2007~~2008-2011, adopted in Resolution 71 (Rev. ~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Antalya, 2006) of this conference:

~~———— Goal 2 “assist in bridging the international digital divide in information and communication technologies”;~~

~~———— Goal 4 “develop tools, based on contributions from the membership, to safeguard the integrity and interoperability of networks”;~~

~~———— Goal 6 “disseminate information and know-how to provide the membership, particularly developing countries, with capabilities to respond to the challenges of privatization, competition, globalization and technological change”~~

Goal 1: Maintaining and extending international cooperation among all Member States and with relevant regional organizations for the improvement and rational use of information and communication infrastructure of all kinds, taking the appropriate leading role in United Nations system initiatives on information and communication technologies (ICTs), as called for by the relevant outcomes of the WSIS.

Goal 2: Assisting in bridging the national and international digital divides in ICTs, by facilitating interoperability, interconnection and global connectivity of networks and services, and by playing a leading role, within its mandate, in the multi-stakeholder process for the follow-up and implementation of the relevant goals and objectives of the WSIS.

Goal 6: Disseminating information and know-how to provide the membership and the wider community, particularly developing countries, with capabilities to leverage the benefits, inter alia, of private sector participation, competition, globalization, network security and efficiency, and technological change in their ICT sector, and enhancing the capacity of ITU Member States, in particular developing countries, for innovation in ICTs,

recognizing

the shortage of human resources in the standardization field in developing countries, resulting in a low level of developing country participation in meetings of the Standardization Sector (ITU-T) and of the Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) and, consequently, in the standards-making process, leading to difficulties when interpreting ITU-T and ITU-R Recommendations,

taking into account

- a) that developing countries could benefit from improved capability in the application and development of standards;
- b) that ITU-T and ITU-R activities and the telecommunication market could also benefit from better involvement of developing countries in standard-making and standards application,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux

1 to work closely ~~with each other~~ on the implementation of this resolution, within approved budgetary resources;

2 and in pursuing to pursue initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries ~~in such areas as:~~

- ~~i) — conducting case studies on the application of ITU-T Recommendations, focusing on those Recommendations having regulatory implications, e.g. interconnection, numbering, conformity assessment regulation, establishing the best practice application of ITU-T Recommendations in technical regulation;~~
- ~~ii) — fostering human resources in developing countries, e.g. by organizing regional standardization training courses and workshops, by face-to-face meetings and through developing online/web-based programmes;~~

23 to support the work done by the regional organizations in this area;

4 to report to Council on the work done in this area.

Reasons: To update and to endorse the results of WTSA-04.

**USA/16/11
MOD**

RESOLUTION 129 (

~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Antalya, 2006)

Bridging the digital divide

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (
~~Marrakesh, 2002~~Antalya, 2006),

recognizing

- a) that the telecommunication environment has undergone drastic changes since the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Marrakesh, 2002);
- b) that the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) called for the development of a people-centered, inclusive, and development-oriented information society, which requires new forms of solidarity, partnership, and cooperation among governments, the private sector and others;
- ~~b~~c) that there ~~is~~ continues to be a need to show clearly what the digital divide is, where it occurs, and who suffers from it;
- ~~e~~d) that development in technology has brought about a reduction in the cost of telecommunication equipment;
- ~~d~~e) that in many ITU Member States, independent regulatory bodies have been established to deal with regulatory issues like interconnection, determination of tariffs, interconnection rules, etc., designed to promote digital opportunities at the national level;-
- ~~e~~f) that the introduction of competition in the provision of telecommunication services has also reduced telecommunication costs to users;
- ~~f~~g) that the introduction of new applications and services has further contributed to bringing

down telecommunication costs;

~~g)~~h) that there is a need to create opportunities for digital services in developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked and small island developing ~~countries~~ states, and countries with economies in transition, taking advantage of the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICT);

~~h)~~i) that, in addition to ITU activities, various activities are being executed towards bridging the digital divide by many organizations, such as ~~the United Nations ICT Task Force, the DOT-Force,~~ the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations Economic Commission ~~for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)~~, the World Bank, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), the ~~Asian Development Bank~~ regional development banks and many others~~;~~;

j) that such activity is increasing since the conclusion of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the adoption of the Tunis Agenda, particularly in relation to implementation and follow-up,

endorsing

~~the fact that the~~ World Telecommunication Development Conference (~~WTDC-02~~) ~~has already adopted~~ Resolution 37 (~~Istanbul, 2002~~ Rev Doha, 2006) on this issue,

considering

a) that, even with all the developments mentioned above, in many developing countries, telecommunications are still not affordable to the majority of people;

b) that each region, country and area must tackle its own specific issues regarding the digital divide
with emphasis upon cooperation with others to benefit from experience gained;

c) that many countries do not have the necessary basic infrastructure, long-term plans, laws, regulations and such
~~like~~ in place for ICT development;

d) that small island

~~nations~~ developing states and communities face particular problems in bridging the digital divide,

resolves

that WTDC-

~~02-06~~ Resolution 37 (~~Istanbul, 2002~~ Rev Doha, 2006) should be implemented without delay,

instructs the Council

to allocate adequate funds

, within approved budgetary resources, for implementation of that resolution,

instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau

to take appropriate measures to implement the resolution and the following items:

~~i) — to replicate the pilot model for bridging the digital divide by taking into consideration the deployment of cost-efficient, IP-based network technology and client terminals applicable to rural and remote communities;~~

~~ii) — to conduct the pilot projects in conjunction with planned telecentre or community centre projects for evaluation of various new technologies available from the market, and also evaluate their sustainability, affordability, and applicability to tele-education, telemedicine, small business development and gender issues in rural areas;~~

~~iii) — to evaluate models for affordable and sustainable systems for rural access to information and communications on the global network;~~

1) — to continue to assist the Member States and Sector Members in developing a pro competitive policy and regulatory framework for telecommunications; and

2) — to continue to assist Member States and Sector Members with strategies that expand access to telecommunications infrastructure,

invites Member States

to undertake concerted action to pursue the matter with a view to achieving the objectives of WTDC-

~~02-06~~ Resolution 37 (~~Istanbul, 2002~~ Rev. Doha, 2006).

Reasons: To reflect changes since the last Plenipotentiary and

to continue assistance to Member States and Sector Members while recognizing the fact that the assistance may be in a variety of forms, not just pilot projects.

**USA/16/12
MOD**

RESOLUTION 130 (

Marrakesh, 2002Antalya, 2006)

**Strengthening the role of ITU in information
and communication network security**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (**Marrakesh, 2002**Antalya, 2006),

considering

a) that with the application and development of information and communication technologies (ICT), information and communication networks have given rise to ever-growing security challenges;

b) that information and communication network infrastructures are interconnected across industry sectors and national borders;

c) the protection of these infrastructures requires coordinated national action related to the prevention, preparation, response and recovery from an incident on the part of government authorities at the national, state/provincial and local levels; the private sector; and citizens/users; and cooperation and coordination with international partners,

recognizing

a) that the application and development of ICT has been instrumental in the growth and development of the global economy;

b) that protection of information and communication network infrastructures are essential to national security and a nation's economic well-being;

c) that ever more powerful personal computers, converging technologies, the widespread use of the Internet; increasing interconnectivity and connections across national borders require that all participants who develop, own, provide, manage, service and use information and communication networks be aware of and understand security issues and take action appropriate to their role,

aware

a) that the ~~global interconnection of information and communication networks requires increased cooperation among governments and the private sector in respect of these systems and networks~~ protection of information and communication networks is a shared responsibility that requires a coordinated partnership between the government at all levels and the private sector, which owns and operates much of this information infrastructure;

b) that the UN General Assembly Resolution 57/239 calls for the “creation of a culture of cybersecurity”;

~~b)c) that WSIS recognized the need to build confidence and security in the use of ICTs, the great importance of multi-stakeholder implementation at the international level and established Plan of Action element C5, “Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs” , with the ITU identified in the Tunis Agenda to facilitate/moderate this WSIS Action Line that ITU and other international bodies and organizations, through a variety of activities, are examining issues related to information and communication network security;~~

~~e)d) that Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector and other ITU study groups are working on information and communication network security;~~

e) that the World Telecommunication Development Conference of Doha has adopted the Action Plan of Doha and its program 3 on “e-strategies and ICTs applications” that identifies cybersecurity as a priority activity of BDT and defines activities to be undertaken by the BDT,

noting

a) that, as an intergovernmental organization with participation by the private sector, ITU is positioned to help to address information and communication network security, and therefore should play an active role in this regard;

b) that ITU should build on its technical expertise in discussions on information and communication network security,

resolves

to strengthen the role of ITU in information and communication network security,

instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux

1 to review ITU's current activities in information and communication network security;

2 to continue collaboration with existing relevant organizations with a view to exchanging best practices and disseminating information through, for example, joint workshops and training sessions;

3 to continue the Cybersecurity Gateway as a way to provide information on national and international cybersecurity-related initiatives worldwide;

~~24~~ to intensify work within existing ITU study groups in order to:

i) reach a common understanding on the importance of information and communication network security by studying standards on technologies, products and services with a view to developing recommendations, as appropriate;

ii) seek ways to enhance exchange of technical information in the field of information and communication network security, and promote cooperation among appropriate entities;

~~iii)~~5 report on the result of these studies annually to the ITU Council,

invites ITU Member States and Sector Members

a) to participate actively in the ongoing work of the relevant ITU study groups
;

b) to perform a self-assessment of the current state of information and communication network infrastructure;

c) to develop a national strategy to protect information and communication network infrastructures from all hazards;

- d) to enact and enforce a comprehensive set of laws relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Cybercrime (2001);
- e) to develop a national information and communication security response system with effective organizations to prevent, predict, detect, respond to and recover from, incidents;
- f) to develop public-private partnerships for the protection of information and communication networks and globally interconnected infrastructures;
- g) to undertake efforts to promote a national Culture of Cybersecurity consistent with UNGA resolutions, 57/239 and 58/199.

Reasons: To strengthen the role of ITU in information and communication network security.

USA/16/13
ADD

REsolution [USA-BEST PRACTICES]

The use of telecommunication technology in disaster prevention, mitigation and relief

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006),

recalling

- a) Resolution 36 (Rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary on telecommunications in the service of humanitarian assistance;
- b) Resolution 34 (Doha, 2006) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) on the role of telecommunications/information and communications technology in early

warning and mitigation of disasters and humanitarian assistance;

- c) Resolution 48 (Doha, 2006) of the WTDC on strengthening cooperation among telecommunication regulators;
- d) Resolution 644 (Rev. WRC-2000) of the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) (Istanbul, 2000) on telecommunication resources for disaster mitigation and relief operations;
- e) Resolution 646 (Geneva, 2003) of the WRC on public protection and disaster relief, and
- f) Resolution 45 (Florianopolis, 2004) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on effective coordination of standardization work across study groups in ITU-T and the role of TSAG, including for telecommunications disaster relief,

noting

- a) paragraph 51 of The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Declaration of Principles (Geneva, 2003) regarding the use of ICT applications for disaster prevention;
- b) that paragraph 20 (c) of the WSIS Plan of Action (Geneva, 2003) on e-environment calls for the establishment of monitoring systems, using ICTs, to forecast and monitor the impact of natural and man-made disasters, particularly in developing countries, LDCs and small economies;
- c) paragraph 30 of the WSIS Tunis Commitment (Tunis, 2005) on disaster mitigation;
- d) paragraph 91 of the WSIS Agenda for the Information Society (Tunis, 2005) on disaster reduction,

considering

- a) the devastation suffered from disasters around the world, particularly in developing countries that may suffer disproportionately due a lack of infrastructure and, therefore, have the most to gain from information on the subject of disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;
- b) the potential of modern telecommunications technology to facilitate disaster prevention, mitigation and relief efforts;
- c) the successful development of regulatory best practices by the International Telecommunication Union's Development Sector's (ITU-D) Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) on a broad range of national regulatory issues;
- d) the leadership of the private sector, in coordination with appropriate government

authorities, in the development and sharing of national guidelines and best practices for communications facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief,

recognizing

- a) the ongoing development by the ITU, in coordination with the UN and other UN specialized agencies, of guidelines for applying the international content standard for all-media public warning in all disaster and emergency situations,
- b) the need for a common understanding of the network infrastructure components required to provide rapidly installed, interoperable, robust and high-bandwidth telecommunications capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations;

resolves

that the ITU-D, through such means as the GSR, shall collect and disseminate a set of national regulatory best practices for telecommunications facilities for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief,

invites the Directors of the Sectors

- 1 to continue its technical studies and to make recommendations concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, for advanced solutions to meet the needs of public protection and disaster relief telecommunications, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of the existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;
- 2 to support the development of robust, comprehensive, all-hazards early-warning systems involving the use of information and communications technologies, including remote sensing technologies;
- 3 to promote implementation by appropriate alerting authorities of the international content standard for all-media public warning, in concert with ongoing development of ITU-T and ITU-D guidelines for application to all disaster and emergency situations.

encourages Member States

- 1 in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for frequencies in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the concerned administrations;
- 2 to facilitate emergency organizations use of both existing and new technologies and solutions (satellite and terrestrial), to the extent practicable, to satisfy interoperability

requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

3 to develop and support national and regional centers of excellence for research, pre-planning, equipment pre-positioning and deployment of information and communications technology resources for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination.

Reasons: To promote national best practices in the use of telecommunication technology in disaster prevention, mitigation and relief.

**USA/16/14
ADD**

REsolution [USA-CoCo AND DepSecGen]

Functioning of the Coordination Committee and Tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006),

considering

- a) that the Plenipotentiary Conference of 2002 adopted Resolution 108 on the Improvement of the Functioning of the Coordination Committee, including the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General and role of the other elected officials;
- b) that Resolution 108 called upon the Council to establish a Working Group open to participation by Member States charged with:
 - i) examining the functioning of the Coordination Committee, including the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General and the role of the other elected officials;
 - ii) submitting to the Council a report containing, in particular, the draft texts that

could be necessary in the event of modification of the Constitution or the Convention and which could be used by Member States in preparing their proposals in that regard to the next plenipotentiary conference;

- c) that the tasks and functions of the Deputy Secretary-General are not expressly enumerated in the basic instruments of the Union;
- d) the need to strengthen and improve the functioning and efficiency of the Coordination Committee,

noting

that the Council in 2003 established a Working Group to consider this matter, which met on [two] occasions and also worked by electronic means,

recalling

- a) the relevant provisions of the Constitution and Convention in this regard;
- b) Decision 7 of the 2002 Plenipotentiary Conference, which instructed the Secretary-General to make minutes of Coordination Committee meetings available on the Council website, excluding confidential staff matters,

having examined

the Report of the Working Group, which was submitted to the Council at its ordinary session in 2005,

recognizing

- a) the need to make better use of the position of the Deputy Secretary-General in the management of the Union;
- b) the importance of more transparency and increased efficiency in the work of the Coordination Committee,

resolves

to improve the efficiency of the Coordination Committee:

- i) the Coordination Committee, consistent with its mandate, must give additional focus to the implementation of the strategic mission and purposes of the Union, as set forth in the basic

instruments and in the Strategic Plan, should enhance the regular exchange of information among elected officials on their respective activities and should, within the budget of the Union, consider priorities for activities and seek new efficiencies in all aspects of the Union;

ii) the senior managers of the Union (namely Deputies to the Directors of the Bureaus, the Chief of the Finance Department and the Chief of the Personnel Department) should be closely associated, when appropriate, with the work of the Coordination Committee;

concerning the role of the Deputy Secretary-General:

the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General, consistent with the basic instruments, must be defined to create a clear operational and management role,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take all necessary measures to implement this Resolution;
2. to issue clear and specific directives concerning the tasks of the Deputy Secretary-General;
3. to make the minutes of the Coordination Committee meetings available to all Member States on the website, excluding confidential staff matters,

further instructs the Secretary-General

to report regularly to the Council on the measures taken to implement this Resolution,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the working group of Council for its thoughtful, professional and insightful work leading to this resolution.

Reasons: To improve the efficiency of the Coordination Committee and to define the Deputy Secretary-General's role.

USA/16/15

ADD

REsolution [USA-NEW WSIS] (Antalya, 2006)

The Role of the ITU in Implementing the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Antalya, 2006)

recalling

- a) Resolution 73 of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Minneapolis, 1998), which achieved its aims in relation to the holding of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS);
- b) the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action, adopted in Geneva in 2003, and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted in Tunis in 2005, all of which were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly,

acknowledging

- 1 the important contribution of the WSIS to building a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help to bridge the digital divide;
- 2 the role played by the ITU in the successful organization of the two phases of the WSIS,

considering

- a) that the WSIS stated that the core competences of the ITU in the fields of ICTs—assistance in bridging the digital divide, international and regional cooperation, radio spectrum management, standards development and the dissemination of information—are of crucial importance for building the Information Society;
- b) that the WSIS identified the ITU as a moderator/facilitator for implementing Action Lines C2 and C5;
- c) that the WSIS acknowledged that multi-stakeholder participation is essential to the successful building of a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society;

d) the nexus between issues of telecommunication development and those of economic, social and cultural development, as well as its impact on social and economic structures in all Member States,

considering further

a) Resolution 30 of the WTDC (Doha, 2006) which outlined the activities the ITU-D should undertake to implement the WSIS;

b) the emphasis placed by the WTDC on the development of the telecommunication/ICT infrastructure, including in rural, remote and underserved areas, in order to build the Information Society,

taking into account

a) the need to carefully deploy the Union's human and financial resources in a manner consistent with the priorities of the membership and cognizant of budgetary constraints;

b) that the full involvement of the membership, including Sector Members, as well as other stakeholders is critical to successful ITU implementation of relevant WSIS results,

resolves to instruct the Secretary-General

1 to strengthen cooperation with the other bodies of the United Nations family, within the framework of inter-agency coordination of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS as called for in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;

2 to work collaboratively with other entities involved in WSIS implementation in order to avoid duplication of activities;

3 to raise greater public awareness of the Union's mandate, role and activities as well as broader access to the Union's resources for the general public and other actors involved in the emerging Information Society;

4 to report annually to Council on WSIS implementation activities, including the financial implications,

instructs the Director of the Development Sector

1 to coordinate with ITU Member States and Sector Members in order to facilitate implementation of the WSIS results as they relate to the Union's core competencies;

- 2 in facing the financial requirements for the implementation and follow-up of WSIS outcomes to focus on those areas where the ITU has clear leadership responsibilities, specifically WSIS Action Lines C2 and C5, in which ITU is identified as a moderator/facilitator;
- 3 to coordinate with the Directors of the Standardization and Radiocommunication Sectors, as appropriate;
- 4 to report annually to Council on activities undertaken on this subject,

requests the Council

- 1 to oversee the implementation of the WSIS outcomes by the ITU, consistent with the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and to make resources available as appropriate;
- 2 to continue the Council Working Group on WSIS in order to facilitate membership input and guidance on ITU implementation of relevant WSIS outcomes,

resolves to express

its warmest thanks and deepest gratitude to the Governments of Switzerland and Tunisia for having hosted the two phases of the Summit.

Reasons: To combine two existing Resolutions on the same topic and to update.

USA/16/16

NOC

The Marrakesh Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Council “to ensure that, in each biennial budget, the income and expenditure are balanced;...”. While we may propose later to modify Decision 6 which contains this instruction, the requirement that income and expenditure be balanced should be contained in the Final Acts of Antalya.

Reasons: To ensure financial accountability and transparency.

